Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

9
2F

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 64 NUMBER 20

P E A N U T S (Page 442)

C O T T O N (Page 446)

FOR RELEASE
MONDAY
MAY 19, 1952

L RY
D
JU 1 3 1952
U.S. ICULTURE

CONTENTS

Page

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

World Cotton Production Estimate Revised Slightly Upward...... 446
Cotton-Price Quotations on World Markets.................... 465
Iranian Cotton Exports Down.................................. 466
U.S. Cotton Exports Decline in March......................... 467

FATS AND OILS

World Peanut Production Approaches 1950 Record................ 442
France Increases Supplies of Fats and Oils.................... 451
Carnauba Wax Stocks High in Brazil............................ 452
Sweden to Purchase Copra and Oils from Portugal in 1952...... 453
Philippine Copra and Coconut Oil Exports...................... 453
Spain's Edible Vegetable Oil Supply Abundant.................. 454
Indonesian Copra Exports, April 1952.......................... 455
Large Part of 1951-52 Antarctic Whale Oil Output Unsold....... 455
Sweden to Step Up Imports of Indonesian Copra in 1952-53...... 463
Mozambique's Vegetable Oil Production Continues Low........... 463

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

Thailand Rice Marketing....................................... 458
U.S. Rice Exports Continue at High Level...................... 460
Ecuador Authorizes Rice Exports from 1952 Crop................ 461
French North Africa Reports Good Grain Prospects.............. 461
Canada Reports Favorable Grain Outlook........................ 464

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Colombia Relaxes Import Controls on Condensed and Evaporated Milks and Dried Milk Products................... 450
Recent Honduras Decree Removes Import Duty on All Canned and Dried Milk Products.............................. 451

TOBACCO

Germany's Tobacco Production Declines; Cigarette Consumption and Unmanufactured Tobacco Imports Increase..... 449
Cuban Tobacco Production Lower; Exports and Consumption Higher.. 449

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

Imports of cotton into the United States in March totaled only 1,652 bales (of 500 pounds gross), including 774 bales from Egypt, 453 from India, 211 from Peru, 164 from Pakistan, and 46 from the British West Indies. The August-March total is 66,762 bales compared with 137,175 bales for a corresponding period a year previous.

- - - -

A late spring has delayed sowings of crops in many regions of the Soviet Union. This has complicated considerably the field work and, under Russian climatic conditions, may have an unfavorable effect on crops. It was reported, however, that early in May collective farms in a number of the southern regions had fulfilled, or over-fulfilled their small-grain acreage goals. Fulfillment of the cotton acreage goal also was reported.

- - - -

The Export-Import Bank on May 12 announced a loan of $45 million to France for the purchase of United States cotton. Operational details have not yet been approved. At current prices, the loan should provide for the purchase of about 225,000 bales of cotton.

- - - -

The Government of India is reported to have established a system in the latter part of March for the purchase at previously announced floor prices of all domestic cotton offered by appointing 18 purchasing agents to operate in all cotton-growing areas. These purchasing agents will receive a prescribed commission in addition to actual handling and storage charges for the services rendered. No purchases by these agents have been reported as yet.

- - - -

United States exports of cotton linters in March amounted to 37,414 running bales, making a total of 167,061 for August-March 1951-52, compared with 93,811 for the corresponding period a year previous. The principal destination for the 1951-52 exports were the United Kingdom, 92,163 bales; Western Germany, 28,119; Japan, 17,878; France, 17,086; and Canada, 7,383. Imports of cotton linters into the United States during the 8-month period totaled 56,303 bales (of 480 pounds net) in 1951-52

(Continued on Page 445)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION APPROACHES 1950 RECORD

World peanut production in 1951 approximated the estimated record high of 1950, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Output is now placed at 11,209,000 short tons, which is below the 11,280,000-ton estimate of 1950 production by only 70,000 tons or less than 1 percent. Significant decreases from 1950 in the harvests of India and the United States were not entirely offset by sizable increases in French West Africa and Nigeria, and to a lesser extent in other African countries, Indonesia, Burma, Argentina, and Brazil. The decrease of some 100,000 tons from the preliminary estimate of 1951 production (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 19, 1951) is explained also by the reduced official estimates of production in India and the United States.

There appears to be little basis to expect any expansion in peanut production in 1952. India reports no appreciable improvement in the future outlook for production of oilseeds (including peanuts). In the United States, growers' intentions to plant as of March 1 indicate an acreage reduction of 435,000 acres which could result in an estimated decrease from 1951 production of over 100,000 tons. Lower producer prices could have an adverse effect on output in French West Africa. And, while Argentina's production this year is expected to be about 32,000 tons larger than last year, Brazil's is expected to decrease about 20,000 tons and Uruguay's about 5,000 tons.

While peanuts are grown extensively on every continent of the world excepting Europe, where output amounts to less than 30,000 tons, roughly 80 percent of the total is produced in India, China, the United States, French West Africa and British West Africa. Little is known concerning the crops of the past 2 years in China, and a sharp increase or decrease in output in that country, which normally ranks second only to India as a producer, could alter appreciably the world picture. Current estimates are based on the assumption that Chinese production in 1950 and 1951 was moderately above 1949.

India's 1951 harvest is reported at 3,400,000 tons or almost 450,000 tons less than in 1950 and 350,000 tons short of the 1945-49 average but 100,000 tons more than the prewar average. Area planted in 1951 increased by 625,000 acres. Lower production is attributed generally to failure of rains in many major growing areas.

Indonesia and Burma rank third and fourth in importance among Asiatic peanut producing countries. Indonesia's 1951 crop is believed to have been slightly larger than in 1950 while in Burma output was up 20 percent.

Production in the United States decreased to 797,500 tons, or about 20 percent less than in 1950 and the smallest crop since 1941. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas, effective since 1949, have

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1949-51

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Production				
	Average 1935-39	Average 1945-49	1949	1950	1951 3/	Average 1935-39	Average 1945-49	1949	1950	1951 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA										
Mexico	33	79	89	133	130	12.2	37.4	42.1	70.5	70.0
United States	1,659	3,056	2,308	2,624	1,990	614.7	1,046.3	932.4	1,010.9	797.5
Cuba	-	78	43	-	-	4/ 8.4	19.2	8.8	5.2	4.2
Dominican Republic	-	44	63	56	56	4/ 3.8	12.2	22.8	19.9	22.5
Total 5/	1,740	3,270	2,520	2,860	2,220	640.0	1,120.5	1,011.0	1,112.0	900.0
EUROPE										
Bulgaria	5	4/ 3	-	-	-	2.2	4/ 1.1	-	-	-
Italy	4/ 2	9	9	9	12	4/ 1.6	6.3	6.9	8.1	8.0
Spain	6/ 24	16	16	18	19	6/ 23.3	11.7	12.5	13.2	13.4
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/	35	35	35	40	45	28.0	11.0	23.0	26.0	27.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	4/ 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA										
Turkey	6/ 3	4/ 7	7	7	11	4/ 1.9	2.8	4.4	4.7	10.1
Burma	784	635	665	652	699	192.2	141.7	133.1	162.4	198.8
China	4/ 3,639	4/ 3,755	3,958	-	-	4/ 2,913.4	4/ 2,880.6	3,224.3	-	-
Manchuria	-	-	-	-	-	4/ 7/ 121.6	-	-	-	-
French India	4/ 7	6/ 7	-	-	-	4/ 5.6	6/ 6.1	-	-	-
French Indochina	4/ 42	6/ 20	-	-	-	4/ 16.0	6/ 5.6	-	-	-
India	7,535	9,923	9,832	11,130	11,755	3,295.7	3,750.9	3,784.5	3,849.4	3,401.4
Japan	4/ 19	4/ 17	22	31	-	14.6	13.4	11.9	16.7	-
Formosa	4/ 77	114	190	-	-	38.5	44.6	58.7	66.9	66.0
Indonesia 8/	572	4/ 414	647	563	-	289.1	202.3	314.2	282.7	300.0
Philippine Republic	18	4/ 27	-	-	-	4.7	4/ 5.7	-	8.8	-
Thailand	-	20	15	16	-	-	10.2	13.8	10.5	-
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/	13,140	15,210	15,670	16,930	17,640	7,021.0	7,221.0	7,722.0	8,070.0	7,682.0

SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina 4/	207	292	180	193	240	87.3	136.1	93.9	66.8	100.3
Brazil	-	200	336	339	- 6/	14.8	85.0	149.6	130.3	163.0
Paraguay 4/	29 4/	30	36	33	38 4/	19.4	14.2	14.5	11.9	13.7
Uruguay	5	23	38	18	22	1.2	7.5	11.7	4.5	9.5
Total 5/	320	565	610	605	700	129.0	250.0	276.5	220.0	292.0
AFRICA										
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	43	-	-	-	-	8.1	8.2	16.0	6.0	10.0
Belgian Congo 6/	243	484	580	-	- 6/	65.1 6/	159.8	160.0	181.4	198.4
Tanganyika 4/	277	-	-	-	- 7/	23.4 4/	26.0	16.5	-	-
Uganda 4/	156	338	318	350	- 9/	2.2	170.0	159.6	173.9	-
Gambia	- 4/	210	210	210	210 7/	58.1 4/	72.8	80.0	-	-
Egypt	23	25	27	26	26	17.2	18.8	16.0	15.0	15.5
French Equatorial Africa 4/	98 4/	47	48	-	- 6/	18.7 4/	23.5	16.5	-	-
French Cameroun 4/	279 4/	306	333	-	-	36.0	67.3	76.7	-	-
French West Africa 4/	2,955	2,524	3,046	-	- 4/	875.9	812.0	803.6	661.4	800.0
Madagascar	14	29	31	32	-	6.6	8.1	9.0	9.7	13.3
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	- 7/	42.9	28.8	15.0	20.0	-
Nigeria and Cameroons	- 4/	2,544	-	-	- 7/	354.7	581.6	500.0	400.0	650.0
Angola	18 4/	21	-	-	-	6.2	5.1	8.3 7/	6.8	-
Portuguese Guinea 7/	-	-	-	-	-	28.0	40.7	48.8	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	6	9	7	6	-	1.6	2.6	1.1	1.9	-
Union of South Africa 10/	56	252	452	389	-	12.0	39.6	68.9	81.9	83.0
Total 5/	6,100	7,455	8,430	8,390	8,485	1,690.0	2,114.0	2,055.0	1,825.0	2,281.0
OCEANIA										
Australia 4/	14	28	24	18	17 4/	6.1	16.2	11.2	8.9	8.8
Total 5/	15	30	25	20	20	6.5	16.6	12.0	10.0	10.0
World total	21,380	26,615	27,340	28,895	29,160	9,530.0	10,750.0	11,117.0	11,280.0	11,209.0

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ One year only. 7/ Export figures. 8/ Java and Madura only. 9/ Exports from Kenya and Uganda. 10/ Production on European farms only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, and other information.

curtailed output following the record 1,167,900-ton output of 1948. Yield per acre, at 802 pounds, was 91 pounds less than the record 1950 yield of 893 pounds.

African production is believed to have increased by about 20 percent. In French West Africa, high producer prices in 1951--following the removal of price restrictions--and favorable weather were influential factors. The sharp drop in producer prices by the opening of the new season on October 20, however, resulted in a downward revision in the estimate of the crop. Rather than sell at prices offered, producers reportedly were allowing an important percentage of the crop to remain unharvested. Unofficially, the total French West African crop is placed at around 800,000 tons against about 660,000 tons in 1950.

Nigeria's record crop is unofficially estimated at around 650,000 tons compared with an estimated 400,000 in 1950. As of early April the commercial crop was still largely unshipped from North buying centers, and it now appears unlikely that the entire crop can be moved before the next season is well under way.

South America harvested a comparatively large crop of peanuts in 1951, with significant increases from 1950 reported in all important growing areas. Brazil's crop was up 25 percent, Argentina's 50 percent, Paraguay's 15 percent and Uruguay's over 100 percent.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

LATE NEWS

(Continued from Page 441)

against 97,131 bales for August-March 1950-51. Most of the imports are received from Mexico and Brazil.

- - - -

A joint mission of the Nicaraguan Government and the National Agricultural Association of that country has reported a sale of 8,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) of Nicaraguan cotton to a Western German firm. Of this total, 1,000 bales will be sold at 35 cents a pound, f.o.b. Nicaraguan port, payable in dollars, while the remaining 7,000 bales will be sold at 37 cents a pound, payable in German marks. These marks will be deposited to the account of the Nicaraguan Government in Germany to be used in payment for Nicaraguan imports of German goods.

- - - -

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED SLIGHTLY UPWARD

World cotton production in 1951-52 is now estimated at about 34,765,000 bales (of 500 pounds) from 82,425,000 acres, representing an increase of 265,000 bales and a decrease of 2,205,000 acres when compared with the estimates published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations on January 28, 1952. These figures, when compared with slightly revised estimates for 1950-51, represent increases of 25 percent or 7,025,000 bales in production and 23 percent or 15,600,000 acres in area.

The principal countries reporting upward revisions in production since January are India (200,000 bales), Brazil (100,000), Mexico (75,000), Argentina (50,000), and Uganda (48,000). Nearly half of the upward revisions were offset by downward revisions in other countries, principally the United States and Pakistan. Production increases in 1951 over the crops of 1950 were mainly in the United States, China, the Soviet Union, and India. Downward revisions of preliminary acreage figures for 1951-52 were accounted for mostly by China and India.

United States production of 15,130,000 bales was 51 percent higher than in 1950-51. Harvested area in 1951-52, estimated at 26,687,000 acres, represented an increase of 50 percent over that of a year ago. This increase was stimulated by the world shortage and high prices of cotton in 1950-51, removal of all limitations on acreage and production in 1951-52, the fixing of an official production goal at 16,000,000 bales, and improvement in growing conditions in much of the Cotton Belt over those of the previous season. Yield per acre averaged 271.7 pounds in 1951-52 compared with 269 pounds in the previous year.

Foreign production as a whole increased from 17.7 million bales in 1950-51 to 19.6 million in 1951-52 apparently in response to the world shortage and exceptionally high prices in 1950-51. Cotton acreage in foreign countries was increased by 14 percent in 1951 (estimate based on reports covering about 90 percent of the total) whereas production rose only 11 percent. Efforts to increase production were not completely successful because of severe drought in Mexico, North Brazil, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and parts of India, heavy insect infestation in North Brazil and in countries of the Near East, especially Syria, and a lack of adequate supplies of insecticides and experience both in the application of insecticides and in methods of cultivation. The continued need for maintaining cultivation of food crops at a desirable level limited cotton expansion, especially in Egypt, India, and Peru.

Early reports from the principal foreign-producing countries state that the sharp decline in prices of foreign growths and losses to insects and unfavorable weather have discouraged growers in many countries from expanding cotton cultivation further in 1952 and caused financing institutions to reduce the amount of loans to cotton farmers this year. This is especially true in areas where the increase in acreage was sharp in 1951 such as in Mexico and the countries of the Near East.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1949-51 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 2/				
	Year beginning August 1					Year beginning August 1				
	Averages					Averages				
	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1950 3/	1951 3/	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1950 3/	1951 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA										
El Salvador	9	23	43	47	74	5	12	30	27	38
Guatemala	-	7	8	6	17	2	3	5	4	8
Mexico	725	855	1,446	1,804	2,231	334	425	937	1,120	1,375
Nicaragua	9	7	37	43	70	5	5	21	22	40
United States	27,788	21,985	27,439	17,843	26,687	13,149	11,957	16,128	10,012	15,130
British West Indies	20	20	18	-	-	5	5	5	5	-
Haiti	-	-	40	25	-	22	12	8	5	8
Total 4/	28,642	22,953	29,044	19,801	29,162	13,523	12,421	17,137	11,198	16,610
EUROPE										
Bulgaria 5/	85	61	-	-	-	35	17	-	-	-
Greece	168	101	141	191	212	76	27	72	117	126
Italy	56	106	43	56	42	21	27	9	14	13
Rumania 5/	8	63	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-
Spain	46	96	135	-	-	10	17	14	19	27
Yugoslavia	8	15	104	64	39	3	4	20	7	5
Total 4/	372	443	559	529	576	147	103	143	183	209
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087	3,911	4,550	5,600	-	3,430	2,080	2,700	-	-
ASIA										
Cyprus	11	6	6	13	11	3	1	2	3	3
Iran	453	384	247	321	371	171	105	96	129	124
Iraq	53	73	24	100	110	11	10	9	38	38
Syria	85	48	99	193	450	28	15	61	163	207
Turkey	667	736	804	1,100	1,586	249	241	445	542	712
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	49	23	20	28	41
Burma	428	364	183	193	220	97	80	35	35	35
China (incl. Manchuria)	7,038	5,849	5,300	7,650	10,100	2,855	2,012	1,700	2,430	3,100
French Indochina	36	-	-	-	-	6	7	1	1	-
Japan	2	-	12	13	15	1	1	3	5	-
India	6/ 24,204	6/ 20,518	12,173	13,859	15,250	6/ 5,348	6/ 4,853	2,350	2,695	3,000
Korea 7/	564	776	330	-	361	198	196	130	90	120
Indonesia	27	24	-	-	-	9	10	5	3	-
Pakistan	6/	6/	2,862	3,011	3,070	6/	6/	1,035	1,227	1,225
Philippine Islands	5	15	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1
Thailand	16	80	82	86	77	7	29	20	22	21
Total 4/	33,805	29,100	22,291	26,972	31,900	9,038	7,593	5,921	7,422	8,650

SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	770	826	1,141	1,137 8/	1,359	289	398	643	482	600
Brazil	5,562	5,812	4,500	4,700	4,600	1,956	2,169	1,300	1,550	1,500
Colombia	98	99	-	103	-	23	22	40	34	45
Ecuador	40	38	-	-	-	13	9	18	18	11
Paraguay	111	116	161	154	184	40	42	60	49	65
Peru	428	353	380	383	427	379	311	350	380	400
Venezuela	50	53	-	-	42	11	15	6	5	18
Total 4/	7,060	7,299	6,415	6,560	6,790	2,711	2,966	2,418	2,519	2,640
AFRICA AND OCEANIA										
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	439	363	430	539	578	248	253	305	442	278
Belgian Congo	874	923	750	815	790	172	182	220	197	212
Kenya	-	-	50	58	65	13	21	8	11	11
Nyasaland	84	56	-	-	-	12	7	5	3	5
Tanganyika	-	-	-	-	-	50	45	40	37	36
Uganda	1,477	1,152	1,629	1,535	1,530	281	198	283	289	288
Canary Islands	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	1	2	4
Egypt	1,821	1,162	1,756	2,050	2,055	1,893	1,243	1,796	1,754	1,579
French Equatorial Africa	390	583	600	600	-	41	87	120	93	135
French North Africa	1	5	5	10	29	9/	2	3	5	14
French West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	28	20	22	40	-
Mozambique	-	497	644	700	680 10/	33	93	83	120	110
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	60	75	90
Angola	73	-	102	110	112	13	24	28	23	22
Southern Rhodesia	2	5	10	15	-	9/	1	4	6	-
Union of South Africa	-	-	32	40	-	2	1	6	11	10
Australia	53	35	3	4	3	11	7	1	1	1
Total 4/	6,176	5,642	6,681	7,363	7,497	2,840	2,219	2,991	3,118	2,856
World total 4/	81,142	69,348	69,540	66,825	82,425	31,689	27,382	31,310	27,740	34,765

1/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 2/ Years shown refer to crop years in which major portion of crop was harvested. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above, and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Planted area. 9/ Less than 500. 10/ Exports.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Foreign Service officers and results of office research.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

GERMANY'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION DECLINES; CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION AND UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO IMPORTS INCREASES

Germany's 1951 tobacco crop is estimated at 30 percent below the 1950 output, according to Joseph Radford, Jr. Vice Consul, American Consulate General, Bremen. Cigarette consumption during the 1951 calendar year was 19 percent above 1950. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1951 was slightly above the 1950 total.

Tobacco production in Western Germany during 1951 is estimated at only 50.7 million pounds as compared with a revised estimate of 72.8 million pounds during 1950. Acreage planted to tobacco in 1951 is estimated at 26,714 acres as compared with 27,161 acres in 1950. Average yield per acre during 1951 is placed at only 1,898 pounds as compared with 2,676 pounds in 1950. This decrease is reportedly attributable to unfavorable growing conditions; however, the quality of the crop is considered generally good.

Cigarette consumption during the 1951 calendar year in Western Germany totaled 27,151 million pieces as compared with 22,854 million in 1950. Cigar consumption during 1951 was slightly higher, with 3,922 million pieces, compared with 3,587 million in 1950. In addition, Western Germany consumed 43.3 million pounds of other tobacco products.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1951 totaled 101.9 million pounds as compared with 99.0 million pounds in 1950. The United States supplied 52.3 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco during 1951. Turkey, the second most important source, supplied 12.9 million pounds; Greece ranked third, with 11.0 million; Brazil, fourth, with 10.6 million; and Columbia, fifth, with 4.8 million pounds. Other countries supplying Western Germany during 1951 include Bulgaria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Japan, India, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Mexico, and Puerto Rico.

CUBAN TOBACCO PRODUCTION LOWER; EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION HIGHER

Cuba's 1951-52 tobacco crop is preliminarily estimated at 4 percent below the 1950-51 output, according to L. L. Jenkins, American Embassy, Havana. Exports of leaf tobacco during 1951 were 18 percent above 1950. Consumption of cigarettes in 1951 was 4 percent above 1950.

The country's 1951-52 leaf crop is unofficially estimated at 75.0 million pounds (stalked, unstemmed weight) as compared with 78.3 million pounds in 1950-51. Even though production is smaller, the quality of this season's leaf is reportedly better than the 1950-51 crop.

Exports of leaf during 1951 totaled 37.6 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) as compared with 31.8 million pounds in 1950. The United States, the most important Cuban leaf market outlet, took 23.1 million pounds or 61 percent during 1951. Other countries taking Cuban tobacco included Spain, France, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Canary Islands. In addition to leaf, Cuba exported 37.0 million cigars in 1951 as compared with 20.4 million in 1950.

Cigarette consumption during 1951 totaled 8,695 million pieces, of which 8,351 million were domestic and 344 million pieces were imported. During 1950, cigarette consumption totaled 8,359 million pieces, of which 8,082 million were domestic and 277 million were imported cigarettes. In addition to cigarettes, Cuba consumed 550 million cigars and 159,000 pounds of smoking tobacco.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

COLOMBIA RELAXES IMPORT CONTROLS ON CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILKS AND DRIED MILK PRODUCTS

Effective April 21, Colombia removed certain products, including evaporated and condensed milk, dried milks and milk base dietetics from the list of articles requiring prior approval of the Ministries of Development and/or Agriculture before being imported, according to A. K. Ludy, American Embassy, Bogota.

This action, promulgated by Decree No. 913, suspends the necessity of prior import permits on certain dairy products, principally condensed, evaporated and dried milk products listed under Tariff Item No. 24 and on infant food preparations with milk base under Tariff Item No. 150a. As in the case of other merchandise, the importer must apply for an exchange registration certificate, however.

Since import charges remain at the relatively high rates recently established, the quantity of these products imported is not likely to be great. The present tariff on Item No. 24 is one peso per kilo (about U. S. 18 cents per pound), while that on Item No. 150a is 0.3 pesos per kilo (about U.S. 5.5 cents per pound). Both rates are on a gross weight basis. Both items are also subject to the additional charge of 25 percent of the c.i.f. value, port of entry, as well as other costs. Detailed information on the application of these charges and on certain sanitary requirements may be obtained from the nearest field office of the United States Department of Commerce in this country.

RECENT HONDURAS DECREE REMOVES IMPORT DUTY ON ALL CANNED AND DRIED MILK PRODUCTS

A statement, recently received from the American Embassy at Tegucigalpa, further clarifies the significance of official Decree No. 72 of March 8, which became effective March 28. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, April 7, 1952, page 301) According to the Embassy statement, all evaporated and condensed milk products, and apparently all dry whole milk, nonfat dry milk solids and milk-base dietetics may now be imported into Honduras free of duty.

Under the wording of the original announcement, while the removal of import duties clearly applied to imports of evaporated and condensed milk, modified or not, for infant feeding, it was not clear whether the action was applicable to all condensed and evaporated milk, or to dry whole milk, milk-base dietetics and nonfat dry milk solids, regardless of use.

FATS AND OILS

FRANCE INCREASES SUPPLIES OF FATS AND OILS [1]

France greatly improved her supplies of fats and oils during 1951 and entered 1952 with about double the low stocks of a year earlier reports O.W. Herrmann, Agricultural Attache, and Lucy Stephenson, American Embassy, Paris.

Increases from 1950 were registered in nearly all categories. Imports of oilseeds and oil-bearing materials, for example, rose sharply from 430,000 metric tons in 1950 to 760,000 last year. Peanuts continued to head the list in importance and increased from 211,000 to 233,000 tons. The peanuts originated mainly in French West Africa (78 percent) but involved more than 20 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Soybeans, which ranked second in tonnage were up from a token 1,728 tons in 1950 to 137,741 last year. Of these, 94,588 tons (69 percent) were imported from the United States and most of the remainder (30 percent) came from China. Soybeans were the only oilseed imported from the United States. Thus on a tonnage basis, about 12.5 percent of total seed imports came from the United States.

Other major imports of oil-bearing materials during 1951 with 1950 comparisons in parentheses were as follows in 1,000 metric tons: copra--106 (52); palm kernels--114 (76); flaxseed--91 (74); castor beans--13 (7); karite nuts--9 (3); and cottonseed--5 (0). Minor imports included sesame, sunflower seed, rapeseed, niger seed, hempseed and others.

---

[1] A more detailed statement will be included in a forthcoming report on the production and trade of fats and oils in all countries of Western Europe. This report will be distributed as a Foreign Agriculture Circular to those on the mailing list for the FFO series and to others upon request.

Imports of vegetable oils were also substantially higher in 1951--increasing from less than 150,000 tons to more than 200,000 tons. Peanut oil, mainly from French West Africa and India at 74,352 tons was the most important item. Sunflower seed oil from Argentina reached 18,778 tons compared with 2 tons in 1950. The bulk of the remainder consisted of 16,980 tons of linseed oil, 21,820 tons of palm oil, 17,667 tons of coconut and palm kernel oil, 16,567 tons of olive oil, and 23,440 tons of other refined oils.

Imported vegetable oils (unrefined) of less importance included cottonseed oil, rapeseed oil, tung oil, castor oil and karite oil. About 3.5 percent of the imported oil came from the United States.

Domestic sources of fats and oils also increased during 1951. Total butter production is estimated at 250,000 tons, up 25,000 tons from 1950. Oilseed production, mainly rape, increased from 158,196 tons to 175,521 tons and olive oil production increased from about 5,000 tons in 1950 to around 13,000 tons. Only the estimates for lard of some 85,000 tons and for tallow of 88,000 tons remained at the same level as the previous year.

CARNAUBA WAX STOCKS HIGH IN BRAZIL

According to the best information available, the 1951-52 carnauba wax crop in Brazil amounted to approximately 12,300 short tons--just slightly less than a year earlier--reports Richard A. Godfrey, American Consulate, Fortaleza.

About 40 percent was produced in the State of Ceara and another 40 percent in Piaui. The severe 1951 drought in northeast Brazil restricted the gathering of carnauba because a large segment of the labor force migrated from the stricken area. Also, the drought retarded the full development of the second cutting of palm fronds from which the wax is recovered. However, relatively favorable prices at the beginning of the season and the increased use of machinery to extract the wax powder from the fronds helped maintain production.

According to unofficial statistics, exports from Ceara and Piaui dropped to 9,636 tons in 1951 compared with 11,385 tons in 1950. It is likely that the total exports for all Brazil in 1951 were more than 10 percent below the record total of 14,033 tons during 1950. Moderate increases were noted in recorded exports to Europe and Asia but there is some contention that part of this wax was actually delivered to the United States at a savings in dollars through currency exchanges.

Currently, the carnauba wax market is weak and large stocks are on hand. As of mid-April the price of fatty grey wax had declined to 82 cents per pound, f.o.b. Brazil. At the same time, producers claim that their costs are constantly rising. A new effort is being made to obtain the re-establishment of a floor price of $1.35 for fatty grey and to provide for Government financing. A further development is a proposal to be presented in the Federal Congress to establish a National

Institute of Carnauba Wax. The plan calls for a 3 percent ad valorem sales tax to finance the activities of the Institute. The purposes of the Institute would be to control the classification, the exportation, and the price of wax, and to promote production and industrialization of the wax.

SWEDEN TO PURCHASE COPRA AND OILS FROM PORTUGAL IN 1952

Copra and certain oils are among "the most important" commodities that Sweden expects to import in the current calendar year under the terms of the Swedish-Portuguese Trade and Payments Agreement for 1952, reports Edward Hunt, American Embassy . Stockholm.

The Agreement, with its quota lists, was signed in Stockholm and became effective as of January 1, last. And unless it is denounced by either of the contracting parties at least 2 months prior to its expiration, the protocol is automatically renewable by tacit agreement for one year at a time.

The Swedish list of imports includes 8,200 short tons of copra and other oil-bearing materials, 275 tons of palm oil, and 1,100 tons of whale oil.

Most of the foregoing undoubtedly would come from Protuguese Overseas Territories in Africa, with the whale oil probably from the Azores.

PHILIPPINE COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS

Exports of copra from the Philippines during April 1952 totaled 45,049 long tons and were consigned to the following countries: United States--17,472 tons (Pacific 12,508, Atlantic 1,709 and Gulf 3,255); Canada--1,000; Japan--1,475; Israel--5,600; South Africa--102; Venezuela--1,750; Colombia--6,300; Panama Canal Zone--300; Belgium--4,450; Italy--1,800; Netherlands--2,500; and Denmark 2,300 tons. March exports have been revised upward to 43,905 tons with an additional shipment of 180 tons to Israel.

Coconut oil shipments in April of 5,974 tons went to the United States--3,004 tons; South Africa--1,047; Netherlands--1,542; and other Europe--381 tons.

The copra export price in mid-May was $127.50 per short tons c.i.f. Pacific (nominal price). Local buying prices in Manila ranged from 19 to 20 pesos per 100 kilos ($96.53 to $101.61 per long ton) and in producing areas from 17 to 20.50 pesos ($86.36 to $104.15).

SPAINS'S EDIBLE VEGETABLE OIL SUPPLY ABUNDANT

Spain is assured of an abundant supply of edible vegetable oils for 1952. It consists of a record volume of olive oil from the 1951 crop of olives, carry-over of soybean oil from the record imports of 1951, and oil from better-than-1950 cotton and peanut crops. The total volume is sufficient not only to meet current domestic requirements, but to allow for a sizable reserve, to eliminate the need for soybean oil imports this year, and to make possible the export of a large volume of olive oil. Industrial demand for vegetable oil, however, continues to exceed the supply, reports Burl Stugard, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Madrid.

The volume of olive oil production is the determining factor in Spain's supply of edible oils. Production of oil from the 1951 olive crop is estimated at 770,000 short tons compared with only around 200,000 from the 1950 crop. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, April 14 and April 21, 1952.)

The production of miscellaneous vegetable oilseeds and oils in Spain is relatively small. Total production in 1951 is estimated at 36,535 tons compared with 25,290 in 1950 and 21,555 in 1949. Cottonseed and peanuts accounted for 85 percent of the total as shown in the following tabulation.

Commodity	1949	1950	1951
	(Short tons)		
Cottonseed	6,615	9,260	17,820
Peanuts	12,510	13,175	13,405
Hempseed	775	1,010	1,835
Flaxseed	550	920	2,185
Sunflower seed	1,105	925	1,290
Total	21,555	25,290	36,535

Due to abundant rains during the fall, winter, and spring, prospects are for good oilseed crops in 1952.

Total 1951 imports of vegetable oils were some 3 times the 1950 volume. Soybean oil, which was imported only from the United States, totaled 68,272 tons against 13,720 in 1950 and 20,639 in 1949. The short 1950 olive crop necessitated the importation of soybean oil to mix with olive oil to partially maintain oil rations. The Government anticipates no imports of soybean oil in 1952.

Spanish Guinea continued in 1951 to be the principal source of copra and palm oils for peninsular Spain.

Official prices are established by the Government and the marketing of vegetable oilseeds and oils in Spain is under rigid government control.

INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS, APRIL 1952

During the month of April 1952 copra exports from Indonesia amounted to 33,237 long tons, about 700 tons below shipments of the previous month.

The following countries purchased Indonesian copra in April: the Netherlands--15,608 tons; West Germany--14,267; Denmark--2,624; and France--738 tons. Deliveries to oil mills totaled 12,060 tons.

Copra Foundation purchases amounted to 40,750 tons of which 37,900 tons originated in East Indonesia and 2,850 tons in West Borneo. Purchases and exports during May were forecast at 35,400 and 29,500 tons, respectively.

On April 15 the copra buying price in East Indonesia was reduced from 85 to 75 rupiahs per 100 kilograms. In West Borneo prices were reduced from 90 to 80 rupiahs. These prices were guaranteed until May 15.

LARGE PART OF 1951-52 ANTARCTIC WHALE OIL OUTPUT UNSOLD

Approximately 160,000 short tons of whale oil from the 1951-52 Antarctic production remained unsold as of April 22, reports William Kling, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, London. This quantity consists chiefly of non-committed Norwegian stocks of 106,400 tons, Japanese of 22,400, and Panamanian of 21,280 tons. Principle buyers, such as Western Germany and the United Kingdom, have refrained from purchasing in the whale oil market as the result of the greater availability of vegetable oils. Whale oil prices, affected by the general weakness in the fats and oils market, currently are quoted from first producers at between Ł80 and Ł85 per long ton ($200-$213 per short ton), as compared with the high of Ł172-10-0 ($431) reached during 1951. The great bulk of the whale oil output is used in the manufacture of margarine and cooking fats.

According to trade sources, disposals made so far of the 1951-52 Antarctic whale oil output are approximately as follows: British and South African production--104,000-105,000 tons to the British Ministry of Food, 6,700-7,800 tons to Denmark; Norwegian--6,700 to Denmark, 10,100-11,200 to Sweden, 22,400 to Norwegian hardeners; Netherlands--17,400 tons to Netherland refineries.

The pelagic output of baleen whale oil during the 1951-52 Antarctic season, based on provisional data, amounted to 382,380 tons, an increase of more than 7 percent from the 356,460 tons produced in 1950-51. Although the catch limit of 16,000 blue-whale units remained the same as in the previous year, the average oil yield per unit was larger in

WHALE AND SPERM OIL: Antarctic pelagic production, preliminary 1951-52, final 1950-51

Short tons

Country and expedition	Whale oil 1950-51	Whale oil 1951-52	Sperm oil 1950-51	Sperm oil 1951-52	Total 1950-51	Total 1951-52
NORWAY						
Antarctic	12,954	14,420	1,308	943	14,262	15,363
Kosmos III	24,298	24,127	4,157	2,156	28,455	26,283
Kosmos IV	23,397	26,301	5,046	3,406	28,443	29,707
Norhval	16,664	21,187	1,477	3,323	18,141	24,510
Pelagos	15,663	15,555	1,254	1,307	16,917	16,862
Sir James Clark Ross	15,925	18,200	2,327	1,165	18,252	19,365
Suderoy	9,851	12,787	186	1,124	10,037	13,911
Thorshammer	14,513	10,453	2,428	2,987	16,941	13,440
Thorshovet	18,583	15,428	3,326	4,055	21,909	19,483
Thorshovdi	22,837	22,050	2,092	1,352	24,929	23,402
Sub-total	174,685	180,508	23,601	21,818	198,286	202,326
UNITED KINGDOM						
Balaena	24,354	26,824	4,150	3,043	28,504	29,867
Southern Harvester	20,733	22,017	3,344	4,478	24,077	26,495
Southern Venturer	23,428	22,214	1,972	4,732	25,400	26,946
Sub-total	68,515	71,055	9,466	12,253	77,981	83,308
JAPAN						
Nisshin Maru No. 2	1/ 16,528	20,796	1/ 1,768	3,840	1/ 18,296	24,636
Tonan Maru No. 3	2/ 11,118	17,911	2/ 2,429	3,991	2/ 13,547	21,902
Baikal Maru 3/	-	-	-	1,983	-	1,983
Sub-total	27,646	38,707	4,197	9,814	31,843	48,521
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA						
Abraham Larsen	25,788	30,649	4,436	3,703	30,224	34,352
THE NETHERLANDS						
William Barendsz	17,055	17,360	2,276	3,229	19,331	20,589
PANAMA						
Olympic Challenger	23,160	17,910	457	560	23,617	18,470
U.S.S.R.						
Slava	19,613	26,188	900	1,373	20,513	27,561
Grand total 4/	356,462	382,377	45,333	52,750	401,795	435,127

1/ 1950-51 production of Japanese factory ship Nisshin Maru No. 1. 2/ 1950-51 production of Japanese factory ship Hashidate Maru. 3/ Engaged solely in Sperm Whaling. 4/ Does not include production of South Georgia Land Stations.

The Association of Whaling Companies, Sandefjord.

1951-52. More extensive use of apparatus for the extraction of oil from waste and glue waters, the later opening date for hunting whales (resulting in generally fatter whales), and the raising of the minimum catch-size for fin whales from 55 to 60 feet were contributing factors towards the increase in production.

Sperm oil production of 52,750 tons registered an increase of more than 16 percent from the 45,330-ton output in 1950-51. High demand and prices for sperm oil at the beginning of the 1951-52 season resulted in the greater output. Sperm oil prices in 1951, January through October, ranged from £85 to £120 per long ton ($213--$300 per short ton) in drums, compared with only £48-£80 ($120-$200) in 1950. Current quotations, however, are as low as £60 ($150), with some buyers looking for a further reduction to £50 ($126). Unlike baleen whales, the catch of sperm whales is not limited by quota. Thus, sperm oil production fluctuates more nearly with demand.

In addition to the above quantities of whale and sperm oil (combined 1951-52 output--435,130 tons), South Georgia shore-based operations resulted in some 26,000 tons of whale oil and around 1,600 tons of sperm oil, both slightly less than in 1950-51.

The 1951-52 Antarctic whaling season lasted only 64 days (January 2 to March 5, 1952) compared with 78 days in 1950-51 and 115 days in 1947-48. The steadily shorter hunting period is due to the greater number and modernization of factory ships and catcher boats. According to reports from the 19 participating expeditions, the catch of baleen whales represented 15,971 blue-whale units, or just short of the 16,000-unit quota established by international agreement.

Final disposition of the 1950-51 whale oil production, according to the January 1952 issue of the Norwegian Whaling Gazette, was as follows: Norway (domestic consumption)--46,300 tons; Norway (for refining and subsequent export)--73,965; Denmark--8,284; Sweden--8,315; United Kingdom--138,153; Netherlands--29,426; Germany--25,044; Belgium--6,720; Japan--27,756; Russia--19,691; and Italy--560 tons.

It is unlikely that production of whale oil in 1952-53 will differ greatly from the past season unless the catch quota is reduced. If present low prices for whale and sperm oils persist, however, some reduction may take place in the size of the 1952-53 whaling fleet. Whaling tankers and factory ships are employed profitably as petroleum tankers between seasons by many of the whaling companies, and unless sufficient inducement exists, some may continue in that service. Present stocks of sperm oil and low prices may result in a curtailment of sperm oil output for the remainder of 1952 and possibly next season, unless conditions became more favorable for profitable operation.

(Continued on Page 463)

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

THAILAND RICE MARKETING [1]

Thailand's exports of milled rice, all grades, during the first quarter of 1952 totaled 402,106 metric tons (886 million pounds), or 77,444 tons (171 million pounds) less than was exported during the corresponding period of 1951. Monthly shipments during the 1952 quarter were as follows: January, 142,020 tons (313 million pounds); February, 134,872 tons (297 million pounds) and March, 125,214 tons (276 million pounds). Normally peak shipments are reached in February and March. The decline in exports for these months in 1952 was due to efforts of millers and rice merchants to secure better prices.

First quarter rice exports were to the following countries in metric tons (million pounds in parentheses): Japan 110,143 (243); Indonesia 94,431 (208); Malaya 67,657 (149); Hong Kong 46,841 (103); India 29,148 (64); Singapore 18,099 (40); Korea 15,000 (33); Ceylon 11,487 (25); Sarawak 4,875 (11); Netherlands 1,850 (4); New Guinea 1,400 (3); British North Borneo 950 (2); Miscellaneous 225 (0.4), total 402,106 (886).

During the quarter various countries requested quotas, entered into agreements, and received shipments as shown below:

Country	Amount requested for 1952		Amount allocated to August 31		Amount shipped during first Quarter	
	Metric tons	Million pounds	Metric tons	Million pounds	Metric tons	Million pounds
United Kingdom S.E. Asia Ter.	475,000	1,048	295,000	650	132,422	292
Japan	450,000	992	200,000	442	110,143	243
India	300,000	661	160,000	353	29,148	64
Indonesia	150,000	331	90,000	198	94,431	208
Ceylon	100,000	220	15,000	33	11,487	33
Korea	15,000	33	15,000	33	15,000	40
Saudi Arabia	10,000	22	10,000	22	-	-
Countries without agreements	-	-	-	-	3,475	8
Total	1,500,000	3,307	785,000	1,731	402,106	886

Only a portion of the rice shipped to countries with official allocations was shipped under Government-to-Government agreements, the remainder having been exported under commercial or "free market" permits, and not included in allocated quotas. The proportionate relationship between allocated rice and that shipped through regular commercial channels during the quarter was approximately as follows: shipped under Government-to-Government agreements, 213,731 tons (471 million pounds); commercial shipments to countries with agreements, 184,900 tons (407 million pounds), and commercial shipments to countries without agreements, 3,475 tons (8 million pounds).

---

[1] A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The Thai Minister of Commerce announced early in the year the official prices for rice to be exported during 1952. These are the quotations named in Government-to-Government agreements, and they are at the official rate of exchange. The open-market exchange rate in March was at approximately 20 baht for one U. S. dollar, whereas the official rate of exchange was 12.50 baht for one U. S. dollar. In the case of export rice, the difference between the official rate and the open-market rate of exchange accrues to the Government of Thailand, thus representing a form of export tax.

THAILAND: Official export prices of milled rice, 1951 and 1952 1/

Grade	Percent broken	1951		1952	
	Percent	Metric ton	100 pounds	Metric ton	100 pounds
Rice, white - 1st.	100 whole	$157.20	$7.13	$159.60	$7.24
2nd	100 whole	149.80	6.79	158.20	7.18
3rd	100 whole	148.40	6.73	156.80	7.11
	5	132.30	6.00	140.70	6.38
	10	128.10	5.81	136.50	6.19
	15	123.90	5.62	132.30	6.00
	20	119.70	5.43	128.10	5.81
	25	116.50	5.28	124.90	5.67
Rice, white	35	113.40	5.14	121.80	5.52
Bangkok special	-	109.20	4.95	117.60	5.33
Broken rice					
A.1 Extra	-	92.12	4.18	97.72	4.43
A.1 Special	-	88.20	4.00	93.80	4.25
A.1 Ordinary	-	84.00	3.81	89.60	4.06
C.1 Special	-	73.92	3.35	79.52	3.61
C.1 Ordinary	-	71.12	3.23	76.72	3.48
Cargo rice	100 whole	140.06	6.35	148.40	6.73
	5	126.00	5.72	134.40	6.10
	10	123.20	5.59	131.60	5.97
	15	117.60	5.33	126.00	5.72
	20	114.80	5.21	123.20	5.59
	25	112.00	5.08	120.40	5.46

1/ Ex-mill or warehouse in Bangkok or Thonburi; includes Internal Revenue taxes and customs duties on export, but excludes cost of bags.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS CONTINUE AT HIGH LEVEL

United States rice exports during March of 973,000 bags (100 pounds) brought the total during the August-March period of the current marketing year (August-July) to 10,556,000 bags, a record during any corresponding period. Japan, the principal customer in March, took 59 percent, and Cuba, ranking second, was shipped 26 percent of the total exports. So far during the current marketing period, Cuba, Japan, Korea, and Indonesia, in order of the volume shipped, have been the main countries to which United States rice has been exported.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries, March 1952, with comparisons 1/

Continent and Country	August-July		August-March		March	
	1937-38 to 1941-42	1950-51	1950-51	1951-52 2/	1951	1952 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Switzerland	41	89	89	15	4	1
Greece	64	295	196	165	3/	3/
Belgium & Luxembourg	66	162	162	43	2	18
Other Europe	257	12	11	1	1	3/
Total	428	558	458	224	7	19
British Honduras	4/	23	10	17	0	2
British West Indies . .	3/	23	21	51	3	3
Canada	194	381	319	333	68	26
Cuba	2,750	6,965	5,789	3,547	472	257
Republic of Panama . .	4/	3/	0	10	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	4/	25	18	13	7	0
Venezuela	20	326	153	191	62	9
Indonesia	4/	9	3	1,479	0	0
Japan	4/	326	195	2,716	1	572
Korea	4/	271	15	1,834	0	76
Liberia	4/	23	22	50	15	4
Saudi Arabia	4/	104	65	61	3	0
Other countries . . .	190	57	53	30	4	5
Total	3,582	9,091	7,121	10,556	642	973

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ If any, included in other countries.

Bureau of Census.

March exports to destinations not shown in the table of rice classified as milled rice, containing over 25 percent whole kernels were to the following countries in bags of 100 pounds: Mexico 158; Haiti 400; Colombia 15; Peru 20; Chile 500; Denmark 35; France 11; Germany 158; Finland 14; Palestine and Israel 280; French Pacific

Islands 940; and Western Pacific Islands 600. In addition, 1,000 bags of rice classified as rice containing not over 25 percent broken were exported to Mexico, and of the rough rice classification, 81 bags (53 bags in terms of milled at 65 percent) were exported to Guatemala and 461 bags (300) were shipped to Haiti.

ECUADOR AUTHORIZES RICE EXPORTS FROM 1952 CROP

The Ecuadoran Ministry of Economy on April 24 issued Resolution No. 128 authorizing the exportation of 500,000 quintals (50.7 million pounds) of rice from the 1952 crop, according to a report from Joseph L. Martinez, Agricultural Economic Officer, Guayaquil. Reasons given, according to newspaper accounts in Guayaquil, for authorizing exportation of rice at this time are that (1) within the next few months there will be a good demand and favorable prices in world markets for rice and (2) exporters should have an opportunity to sell now for future delivery the expected surplus of Ecuadoran rice from the 1952 crop.

Two provisions of the resolution are that the rice is to be exported from the so-called winter crop harvested during the months of June, July and August, and that to secure export permits exporters must register their sales at the Ministry of Economy before June 15.

This resolution brings the total authorization of Ecuadoran rice so far during 1952 to 1,200,000 quintals (121.7 million pounds). It is the third authorization of rice exports this year, the first having been announced on January 29, when the exportation of 450,000 quintals (45.6 million pounds) under a subsidy program was granted from the 1951 crop. Then early in April the Ministry of Economy authorized the exportation of an additional 250,000 quintals (25.4 million pounds). Only 200,000 quintals (20.3 million pounds) of the 450,000-quintal authorization thus far has been exported. That shipment went to Japan. Trade sources in March indicated that 180,000 quintals (18.3 million pounds) had been sold to Indonesia, but this sale apparently was not consummated.

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA REPORTS GOOD GRAIN PROSPECTS

Prospects for the 1952 grain crop in French North Africa are generally favorable, according to recent reports. Winter grain harvesting becomes active in May and is largely completed in June in these countries. Conditions in Algeria were good at mid-April, with a better than average crop expected if conditions continue favorable. The outlook was also good in French Morocco, where grain acreage is somewhat larger than the 1951 acreage and the condition of the crop generally good. Prospects are unusually promising in Tunisia, and the 1952 grain outturn is expected to approach the bumper crop of 1949.

The good condition in Algeria is the result of favorable weather conditions, and a moderate increase in grain acreage. Total acreage under the principal small grains on April 1 was about 6 percent larger than the 1951 acreage. Most of the increase was in the barley and hard wheat acreage. Rainfall was abundant throughout the 1951-52 winter. Warm March weather stimulated growth and enabled the crop to recover from any retarding effects of cold weather during the winter months. A large part of the grain crop was headed by mid-April.

The increase in French Morocco's winter grain acreage is principally in wheat. The area sown to hard wheat is 10 percent above the 1951 acreage and soft wheat shows an 18 percent increase. An increase of almost 50 percent in the fixed official price paid producers for soft wheat was an incentive to increased seeding of that important grain, a large part of which now has to be imported. Since much of the country's land appears better suited for barley and hard wheat, however, surpluses of those crops are expected to continue, while part of the country's soft wheat requirement continues to be imported.

Heavy rains in late March and early April assured good winter grain crops in the heavy-producing northern and central areas, despite some damage from storms. In some southern interior areas and in one far northeastern area, however, little or no rain has been received for the past 2 months, and the unirrigated grain crops in these areas are considered virtually lost. This will affect the total production of barley more than wheat.

Though no official production estimates are available, early indications for French Morocco point to a considerable increase over the 1951 harvest of soft wheat and a substantial, though smaller, increase in hard wheat. Barley production is expected to be somewhat less than in 1951.

In Tunisia, exceptionally good rains throughout the growing season gave the crop an excellent outlook, and the harvest of the principal small grains is expected to be one of the largest of record. In southern areas, where the harvest is progressing, an excellent yield seems assured. Prospects for northern areas are also promising, though more uncertain than in the south since harvesting begins about a month later than in the south. Latest official estimates indicate the acreage of wheat and barley together is about 65 percent above the very small acreage of a year ago. The largest increase is for barley, which is double the 1951 acreage. Durum acreage is about 55 percent above the 1951 figure and soft wheat 25 percent above that of a year ago.

(Continued on Page 464)

FATS AND OILS--(Continued from Page 457)

SWEDEN TO STEP UP IMPORTS OF INDONESIAN COPRA IN 1952-53

The Swedish-Indonesian Trade Protocol, signed recently in Stockholm, provides for the importation into Sweden of increased quantities of copra in the 12-month period ending February 28, 1953, according to Edward Hunt, American Embassy, Stockholm. The quota lists of commodities to be exchanged by the 2 countries include a number of tropical products from Indonesia and industrial goods from Sweden.

Copra imports from Indonesia into Sweden in the current 12-month period, according to the quota list, will be 27,500 short tons. In addition there is provision for the importation of 1,100 tons of palm oil. The list includes also unspecified quantities of palm kernels, peanuts, copra, and peanut cake.

While the new quota lists are generally similar to those under the April 5, 1951 Trade Agreement, the 27,500 tons of copra planned for import into Sweden in 1952-53 is considerably greater than the 11,000 tons agreed upon last year.

MOZAMBIQUE'S VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION CONTINUES LOW

Production of vegetable oils in Mozambique in 1952 is forecast at about 8,400 short tons, an increase of 12 percent from the 7,480 tons produced in 1951 but only about two-thirds the 1945-49 average output of 12,950 tons, reports D.J.S. Rebalo, American Consulate General, Lourenco Marques. The domestic consumption needs suffered most from the acute shortage of edible oils, although the oil pressed in 1951 from cottonseed, under official injunction, exceeded some 7 to 8 times the cottonseed oil output in 1948 and 1949. Mozambique's edible oils for domestic consumption and export consist of peanut, sesame, and cottonseed oils. All other vegetable oils produced locally are inedible and utilized by Mozambique's soap factories or exported to Portugal and elsewhere.

The principal vegetable oils produced in Mozambique in 1951 with 1950 output in parentheses are as follows: cottonseed--2,580 tons (2,090); coconut--3,000 (2,920); peanut--880 (1,780); mafurra--850 (1,280); castor--140 (155); and sesame--30 (345).

The sharp decline in the production of peanut oil is explained by an increased consumption of nuts by the native producers and by increased cotton cultivation in peanut areas. Production of coconut oil in 1950 and 1951 has declined sharply from the average annual output of 6,400 tons in the 1945-49 period, chiefly because local oil factories cannot obtain copra at profitable prices.

No complete foreign trade picture for calendar year 1951 is available. Returns for the first 8 months of 1951, however, show exports of vegetable oilseeds and oils at 39,923 and 1,959 tons, respectively, in contrast with calender year 1950 exports of 81,365 and 4,599 tons.

Principal oil-bearing materials exported in January-August 1951 were: copra (29,080 tons) mainly to Denmark, Sweden, France and Portugal; cottonseed (8,233)--United Kingdom, Japan, and Germany; and peanuts (1,170)--Portugal. Shipments of coconut oil of 1,375 tons during the same period, mainly to the Union of South Africa and Germany, and peanut oil of 367 tons, chiefly to South Africa and Portugal, made up the bulk of the oil exports.

GRAINS -- (Continued from Page 462)

CANADA REPORTS FAVORABLE GRAIN OUTLOOK

The outlook for grain crops in Canada is generally the best of many years, according to the first of the 1952 series of telegraphic reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report states that subsoil moisture reserves are well above normal in Saskatchewan and Alberta and somewhat better than normal in Manitoba. The surface soil has dried rapidly in some areas, especially in southern Manitoba and some northern districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and rains are needed in these areas.

Warm dry weather, which has prevailed over the Prairie Provinces since early April made conditions ideal for harvesting the unprecedented amount of grain that wintered in the fields. Harvesting was virtually completed in early May. Early threshing returns are reported very encouraging as regards both yields and grades. Samples of spring threshed grain sent to the Board of Grain Commissioners for testing show that the grain is being threshed dry and had come through the winter with very little weather damage. The warm dry spring weather was especially beneficial since it had been feared that this grain would add to the serious damp grain problem. See Foreign Crops and Markets April 28.

In addition to the relatively favorable condition of the recently harvested grain, marked improvement in the damp grain situation has been reported in recent weeks. This was in large part attributed to the heavy movement of grain to terminals at Duluth and Buffalo, for drying. The achievement was also aided by the efforts of Prairie farmers to dry their own binned grain.

Based on the condition of grain in the fields as of March 31, most of Manitoba's spring threshed wheat was expected to fall into contract grades, 2 to 4 Northern. Saskatchewan's wheat was expected to grade predominantly No. 4 Northern and the bulk of Alberta's wheat was expected to grade No. 5. Frost damage last fall was blamed for some of the lower grading, especially in Saskatchewan.

Good progress in seeding of spring grains is reported throughout the Prairie Provinces. The season is three weeks to a month ahead of that of recent years, in Manitoba, and seeding is making good progress. Good progress is also reported from most areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U. S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb.	
					Spot quotation	Export & intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG	5-15	99.05 lb.	Tallari	81.50	47.31	11.61
Ashmouni, Good	"	"	"	67.50	39.18	11.61
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	1/ 58.00	33.67	11.61
Karnak, FG	"	"	"	146.50	85.04	11.61
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	2/ 600.00	16.09	10.73
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	3/ 790.00	21.18	10.73
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	5-14	82.28 lbs.	"	89.00	32.63	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	92.00	33.73	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	96.00	35.20	13.85
Izmir		Kilogram				
Acala I	5-15	2.2046 lbs.	Kurus	279.00	45.20	-----
Acala II	"	"	"	250.00	40.50	-----
Adana						
Acala I	"	"	"	240.00	38.88	-----
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	5-13	101.4 lbs.	Sol	490.00	31.05	7.27
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	462.00	29.28	5.60
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	584.00	37.01	11.43
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	5-15	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	300.00	49.36	2.4% ad valorem
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	4/ 360.00	59.23	
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	285.00	46.89	3.0% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	232.00	26.46	5.47
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	37.92	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service poasts abroad. U. S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Correction: Ashmouni, FGF, May 8, 1952, should be 57.50 tallaris (33.39 U.S. cents).
2/ Reported 600.00 to 625.00 (16.76). Ceiling 820.00 (21.99).
3/ Reported 790.00 to 795.00 (21.32). Ceiling 925.00 (24.81).
4/ Nominal.

IRANIAN COTTON EXPORTS DOWN

Exports of cotton from Iran during the first 4 months of the current season (August 24 to December 22, 1951) amounted to 6,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), less than a third of the 22,000 bales exported during the corresponding period of 1950-51, according to H. V. Geib, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Tehran. Slightly more than 4,000 bales have been exported to Western Germany in the current season, and 1,500 bales were shipped to Italy. In the same months of 1950-51, about 3,000 bales were exported to Western Germany and 11,000 to Italy.

During the entire 1950-51 season 105,000 bales of cotton were exported from Iran. Of this total 24,000 bales were shipped to Italy, 21,000 to the United Kingdom, and 17,000 to Western Germany with the remainder exported largely to other countries of Western Europe and Japan. During the current season exports are expected to fall substantially short of last season's level as a result of the weakened export demand in 1951-52.

Production of cotton in Iran in 1951-52 has been estimated at 124,000 bales, slightly less than the 129,000 bales produced in the preceding season. Harvested cotton area, on the other hand, increased from 321,000 acres in 1950-51 to 371,000 in 1951-52. The decreased yield during the current season resulted from the short supply of water for irrigation which became particularly acute about midway during the growing season.

There has been a notable improvement in the quality of the cotton fiber produced in Iran. This has been largely due to the efforts of the semiofficial Cotton Extension and Improvement Company. This company contracts with farmers for their crops at planting time in an effort to induce them to plant better quality seed, increase the area planted, and adopt better farming methods. The farmers who sign contracts with the Cotton Company are supplied with improved seed, largely of the Coker variety originally imported from the United States, and are given advances on their operating expenses. In return, these farmers agree to sell their cotton to the Company. It is reported that more than 70 percent of the harvested area in 1951-52 was under contract to the Cotton Company.

Although no accurate forecast can be made of the 1952-53 production at this time the Cotton Company has predicted that up to 500,000 acres will be planted to cotton, considerably more than the area harvested in 1951-52. Heavy precipitation in April helped offset the preceding dry summer and winter and aided the development of the newly-planted cotton. Three new cotton gins, recently installed in the Caspian region, are expected to encourage the cultivation of cotton in this area for the first time in 1952-53.

Consumption of cotton in Iranian mills decreased from about 60,000 bales in 1949-50 to 46,000 bales in 1950-51 and is not expected to exceed 50,000 in 1951-52. Strong export demand for raw cotton in 1950-51, combined with a preference for imported cotton textiles on the local market largely account for this decline. Labor disturbances also hindered production in 1950-51.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS DECLINE IN MARCH

Exports of cotton from the United States in March amounted to 435,000 bales of 500 pounds (419,000 running bales), making an August-March 1951-52 total of 4,718,000 bales (4,557,000 running bales). This total is 54 percent higher than the 3,062,000 bales (2,932,000 running bales) exported during a corresponding period a year ago.

Nearly all export sales last month were made to countries using funds from Export-Import Bank loans and funds obtained from the Mutual Security Agency. Limitation of sales to this type of financing is attributed to a sharp decline in prices of most foreign-grown cotton in recent months to a competitive level with United States cotton and to a decline in mill consumption in practically all foreign countries since January or February 1952. Also, the decline in mill consumption abroad is apparently the chief reason for numerous requests for 1 to 3 months' delay in movement of cotton both of free dollar purchases and of those made or available under one of the aid programs.

The Export-Import Bank announced on May 12 the approval of a $45,000,000 loan to France for the purchase of United States cotton but very little cotton is expected to be bought with this fund until the new crop arrives, since expiration of the letters of credit is set for December 15. Stocks of cotton in France are almost sufficient for the currently reduced rate of mill operations until the new-crop months.

Procurement authorizations were issued by the Mutual Security Agency recently to Germany (April 29) for $7 million, sufficient for about 35,000 bales, and to Italy (May 12) for $15 million to cover about 75,000 bales. Both authorizations expire June 15. Procurement authorizations issued to date for cotton to be shipped during the fiscal year 1951-52 (July-June) total nearly $172,000,000 but include about $40,000,000 issued from 1950-51 funds for cotton exported after August 1, 1951. The amount of cotton that could be sold for this total of $172,000,000 is calculated at approximately 800,000 bales, all of which was scheduled for shipment before the middle of June 1952.

Export-Import Bank loans approved since July 1, 1951, (none during July and August) now total $173,000,000 and are sufficient to cover sales of approximately 800,000 bales. However, a sizable portion of the cotton involved may not be shipped until the new crop becomes available because the letters of credit will not expire until October 15 in the case of Colombia ($20,000,000), November 15 for Austria ($6,000,000), and December 15 for France ($45,000,000). Some of the details for the latter two loans have yet to be worked out and approved before the programs can begin functioning. Letters of credit for 3 others, Germany $50,000,000, Japan $40,000,000, and Spain $12,000,000, expire June 15, 1952, and presumably will all be utilized before that date.

The export outlook, as previously stated, is for only a slight decline in volume during the remaining old-crop months with indications that the total for 1951-52 may still reach 5.8 to 5.9 million running bales.--By Charles H. Barber.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination
averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1949-50 and 1950-51
August-March 1950-51 and 1951-52

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Countries of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-March	
	Averages					
	1934-38	1945-49	1949-50	1950-51	1950-51	1951-52
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	0	1/ 36	61	55	27	22
Belgium-Luxembourg	147	131	192	80	64	307
Czechoslovakia	65	57	58	6	6	0
Denmark	35	14	34	31	19	30
Finland	35	21	3	3	1	25
France	589	575	794	447	271	280
Germany	579	340	759	481	368	363
Greece	2	21	50	1	1	0
Italy	430	489	749	546	263	349
Netherlands	86	131	259	158	86	155
Norway	13	7	8	20	14	14
Poland and Danzig	224	69	47	1	1	0
Spain	101	69	66	66	50	175
Sweden	93	12	29	33	31	94
Switzerland	2	26	41	22	21	98
United Kingdom	1,097	488	607	307	279	642
Yugoslavia	10	47	26	78	40	77
Other Europe	2/ 85	12	3/ 38	12	6	25
Total	3,593	2,545	3,821	2,347	1,545	2,656
Canada	261	275	286	431	300	249
Chile	4/	20	39	48	28	35
Colombia	17	24	63	55	37	45
Cuba	7	16	19	24	19	16
India	44	86	405	219	156	700
China	55	401	132	54	54	0
Japan	1,271	585	929	883	774	808
French India and Indochina	4/	6	11	16	10	14
Korea, Republic of	4/	5/ 48	52	36	14	29
Australia	5	7	0	0	0	47
Other countries	43	52	6/ 247	167	112	119
Total	5,296	4,065	6,004	4,280	3,062	4,718

1/ Four-year average. 2/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union. 3/ Includes 24 Hungary, 5 Rumania. 4/ If any, included in Other Countries. 5/ Three-year average. 6/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.